

THE BRIDGEPORT TIMES

And Evening Farmer.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1919.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Mayor, Allen E. Vincent

City Clerk, Francis P. Dunnigan

Town Clerk, Edward E. Lynch

Tax Collector, Edward A. Drew

City Treasurer, Moses W. Manwaring

Board of Education, E. H. Dillon and Dr. E. F. McGovern
Selectmen, James Small, James Griffin and Thomas Morgan.

City Sheriffs, W. J. Meade, Joseph A. Allieri and Oscar H. Dannenburg.

MR. STORRS AND THE ZONE SYSTEM

MR. STORRS of the Connecticut Company explained the six, eight, ten and twelve cent fare to the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, admitting, however, that he regarded the five cent fare proposal of the Lashar commission as a practical plan, provided the city had taken the necessary steps to carry out the plan.

Storrs wasn't very happy over the admission, in fact it was wrong from him by the close questioning to which he was submitted.

Storrs doesn't want the Bridgeport lines separated from the dead wood in the Connecticut Company. He doesn't want the lines separately operated here.

The proof of his position is simple. The Connecticut lines are in ward of the United States Circuit court. The Lashar plan requires the city attorney to go before the Circuit court, to ask the court to modify its decree, respecting the Connecticut Company, so that the Bridgeport lines may for a period be separated in their operation, their accounting and their fares from the other parts of the system.

Mr. Storrs absolutely declined to join his company with the city in a request for a modification of the decree.

Nevertheless Mr. Storrs as a reasoning man, was obliged to admit that the Lashar plan is practical, if the city will carry it out, and did make the admission, though reluctantly.

The question which the people of Bridgeport are to ask, is this question:

Why hasn't the city proceeded under the Lashar plan, to get a three and five minute service and five cent fares.

Mr. Storrs, as the head of the Connecticut Company, and a man who doesn't want the Lashar experiment tried, as a man who doesn't want the Connecticut system cut up into parts, may know why the city administration prevents five cent fares, and brings in six, eight, ten and twelve cent fares, but he didn't tell. This is unfortunate. It would be interesting to know why the administration, since March 3, 1919, has ignored the Lashar recommendations and the five cent fare.

It will not be forgotten in this connection that one of the maxims of the administration, as expressed by its chief leader, is that money will be made by any means that do not put a man in jail.

THE CASE OF LAVIT

WHEN THE Graphophone strike was in process, an unfortunate and badly managed affair, certain facts were alleged against Sam Lavit, leader of the strike, by persons who had the right to have their testimony received.

Some of these persons produced an I. W. W. due book, made out to Lavit. The book had the appearance of authenticity, seemed entirely regular, and The Times printed it for what it appeared to prove.

Later, within a few days, it was established that the I. W. W. card was genuine, but that Lavit's name attached to it, had been forged. The facts which proved the forgery were immediately and willingly printed in The Times.

No honorable newspaper will, and no honorable man ought to desire to maintain an injurious falsehood about any man, whether the humblest or the greatest, a labor leader, or the President of the United States.

This was not the only injustice to Lavit into which the newspapers were betrayed upon the false statements of men who appeared to be honorable and responsible.

In order to end the strike Mayor Wilson brought Lavit by force to his office in City Hall, and there subjected him to a threat of arrest, under a framed accusation of the vilest sort.

From City Hall the news was conveyed to The Times that Lavit must leave town within 24 hours, and The Times printed that, upon the faith of the city government.

Lavit did not leave town within 24 hours. He did not leave town at all.

He is now in town, and daily speaks before the factories of Bridgeport to thousands of workers in all parties. He is surrounded by police. Usually there are stenographers present.

Under these conditions Lavit describes Mayor Wilson in terms which no self respecting man would endure; speaks of him in language that must scorch Cliff Wilson to his soul, and Cliff Wilson stands it and must stand it.

Probably the whole history of official life in Connecticut shows no official action more dastardly, more deliberately violative of the principles of justice which are safeguarded in the American constitution, than the assault upon the honor and the liberty of Sam Lavit committed by the mayor of Bridgeport, for no better reason probably, than that he supposed he could gain himself a few votes.

Lavit formed the American Labor party. This party, out of sheer resentment of the infamy of the city government, joined the Fusion and the Democratic party, in nominating Allen E. Vincent, not to promote the principles of the party, but to meet an emergency, and to join with other decent people in cleaning up a dirty mess.

Lavit is a sick man. He is in an advanced stage of tuberculosis. He has a wife and a little baby. Those who have seen him know he has not long to live. Those who did not sympathize with him (Continued in Last Two Columns)

FEDERAL GOV'T MOVES SWIFTLY ON COAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page One.)

"In order to interfere as little as possible with the normal course of coal traffic, the railroad administration up to the present time, has permitted coal to go to the designated consignees. For the last two weeks open top equipment has been devoted to coal leading to the exclusion of other classes of traffic and the movement of such equipment has been expedited so as to facilitate the maximum production of coal. The result has been an exceptionally heavy coal production.

"Having become necessary, however, to be prepared to insure against all temporary contingencies, that the transportation service be protected, regional directors have now been instructed to see that each railroad shall accumulate a necessary reserve of coal when it is not already on hand, purchasing such coal if possible and otherwise holding coal in transit. The practice thus resorted to is a practice which railroads have always employed in connection with their private or public control and has been recognized as indispensable to the maintenance of an essential public service.

"In holding such coal, exemptions will be made as far as possible of coal destined to certain classes of consignees in the following order of priority, which is the basis of priority adopted during the war by the fuel administration:

"1.—Seacoast railroads; inland and coastwise vessels.

"2.—Domestic, including hotels, hospitals and asylums.

"3.—Navy and army.

"4.—Public utilities, including plants and such portions of the supply light, heat and water for public use.

"5.—Producers and manufacturers of food, including refrigeration.

"6.—National, state, county and municipal government emergency requirements.

"7.—Bunkers and other marine emergency requirements not specified above.

"8.—Producers of newspaper papers and plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily newspapers.

"Coal held in transit is to be unloaded in storage or use until actually needed, so that if its use is later found necessary it can be forwarded to destination whenever practicable.

"Instructions issued provide that there will be as little disturbance as possible in the distribution of coal but at the same time protecting the necessities of the railroads, which have a public duty to perform."

DISPUTE OVER A CAR OF APPLES CAUSE OF SUIT

A dispute about payment for a carload of Ben Davis apples resulted in a lawsuit being brought by Henry Breyer & Sons, local produce dealers, against Samuel Goldbach, a Jeweler, which action was tried today before Judge Webb in the Superior court.

The wholesalers are asking for \$1,000 damages. Gold admits ordering a carload of apples from the plaintiff company in January, 1919, but says the fruit was not of the quality represented to him by the company. The court reserved decision.

All Hold Up Hands For Allen E. Vincent

Sam Lavit addressed 700 men in the pouring rain, before the Singer Company plant, today, at noon. Nearly every man held up his hand for Vincent. Not a single hand was shown when the call for Wilson votes was made. Lavit will conclude his work for the American Labor party, to secure the election of Vincent, before the U. M. C. Co. plant at noon tomorrow.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON DEPORTATION

Washington, Oct. 29.—At the request of Attorney General Palmer the Senate immigration committee today ordered a favorable report on the House bill providing for deportation and permanent exclusion from the United States of alien anarchists.

NEW EXPRESS REGULATIONS.

New York, Oct. 30.—Attention was called by the American Railway Express Company here today to the new regulations, effective December 10, which prevent the shipment of all express packages over 25 pounds unless packed in wooden containers or cartons of fireboard, pulp board or corrugated straw board material of specified "test strength." The new regulations do not affect shipments under 25 pounds.

SMALL FIRE AT LAKE COMPANY

Firemen responded to an alarm from the Lake Torpedo Company's plant at 4 o'clock this morning, and extinguished a fire among some tar barrels which had been stored in a shed. There was no damage.

MANY NEW ARRESTS.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Many new arrests in a number of states for violations of the food and fuel control law are expected soon by the Department of Justice.

TEAMSTER BADLY INJURED.

Christopher Frerson, 59, a teamster, fell from his team at the railroad viaduct on Water street this morning and sustained a possible fracture of the skull and internal injuries. He was taken to St. Vincent's hospital by Dr. J. B. Burns in the Emergency hospital ambulance.

SUCCESSFUL RALLY.

A successful rally of Republican supporters was held last night at the State street Casino when John T. King, told of the work of the present administration. Red fire and a parade from headquarters preceded the rally.

350,000 Miners To Walk Out

Executive Board States No Development Could Stop Strike

OPERATORS CAN SHORTEN TIEUP

Indianapolis, Oct. 30.—Backed by sentiment displayed in yesterday's conference of officials of the union, the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America met here today to finish preparatory work incidental to the coming strike of bituminous coal miners. No development could avert a strike, it was stated, but some change in the attitude of the operators might result in the shortening of the tieup, according to union men.

A few of the district presidents and members of the executive committee remained over for today's meeting, but most of them were enroute to their home districts to direct the locals in putting the strike into effect.

More than 350,000 bituminous miners will be affected by the strike, and an immediate and complete tieup of the soft coal industry is predicted by the union leaders. They expressed confidence that several thousand non-union miners would follow the organized men in their walkout.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 30.—The dawn of Saturday will find more than 100,000 coal miners of Western and Central Pennsylvania and West Virginia on strike, according to officers of the United Mine Workers of America, in the two districts, who have declared that the men will obey orders of their leaders to walk out.

In the Pittsburgh district alone there were 30,000 miners ready to quit work at the hour set for the strike, according to union representatives, while in the central and western Pennsylvania fields many of the 150,000 men were not expected to enter the mines during the first few days of the walkout.

Union leaders in the West Virginia fields have announced that they expect 54,000 miners to answer strike, and operators said that part of the 3,000 union men in the non-union fields of that state might walk out.

LAST HONORS ARE PAID TO CAPT. COLEY

Last honors were paid to the late Captain George B. Coley at his funeral at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, which was held from the First Presbyterian church, at 1000 Broadway, under the direction of the Hamilton commandery, Knights Templar, performed the Masonic rites at the church and at the grave. Patrolman John Hughes rendered several vocal selections and the Wheeler & Wilson band accompanied the funeral procession playing appropriate selections.

Four platoons, comprising 56 men of the police department and delegations from Old Fellows, Elks and the Masons were in attendance. Sup. John H. Redgate and his aid, Assistant Superintendent Suckley, led the procession, followed by the platoons. Captain John H. Regan was in charge of the first platoon; Captain Philip Blansfield, second; Captain John O'Connell, third, and Lieutenant Wm. O'Leary, fourth. Following the platoons were Mayor Clifford B. Wilson, Police Commissioners Stanley, Murphy, Anderson and Primrose.

Funerals and relatives of the deceased occupied a number of carriages. The pall-bearers comprised men of the police department and the honorary pall-bearers comprised a delegation of the Knights Templar. The interment was at Mountain Grove cemetery.

NORTH RUSSIAN ARMY ADVANCES

Archangel, Wednesday, Oct. 29.—A further advance of the North Russian army is reported by the general staff today. Its statement claims that the anti-Bolshevik forces have reached Brumcheff, 150 versts south of Olenok, where they have formed a junction with the forces operating on the railway front. In the Olenok sector the capture of 2,000,000 cartridges, 1,000 shells and other booty is reported.

MOBILIZE NATIONAL GUARD.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 30.—Mobilization of the Colorado National Guard for the protection of miners who wish to work in case a strike of soft coal miners occurs November 1 was begun today upon instructions from Governor Shoup.

The National Guard, approximately 1,200 strong, is ordered to mobilize at Golden and Trinidad by Friday night.

STRIKE COMMITTEE APPROVES.

Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The national strike committee at Pittsburgh has endorsed the action taken by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, that contracts with steel plants made before the strike shall be held inviolate, and all Amalgamated men under such contracts have been ordered to return to work.

SUES FOR \$5,000.

Another chapter in the litigation which has surrounded the apartment house at West Avenue and State street was heard in the Superior Court today when Schwarz Bros., local building contractors, started suit against the Colonial Construction Co., owners of the building for \$5,000 damages and foreclosure of a judgment lien.

Schwarz Bros claim there is balance of \$3,100 due them for services in constructing the building in 1916 and 1917. There are a large number of attachments already on the property.

ITALIAN CIRCLES GREATLY STIRRED OVER DECISION

Paris, Oct. 30.—Rumors received here that the American government had refused to accept the latest project put forward by Foreign Minister Tittoni for the settlement of the Fiume question caused a display of deep emotion in Italian conference circles in Paris.

Although no official confirmation of the rumor has been received, the Italian delegates generally feel that the information is correct and the delegates are showing great disappointment. While the heads of the Italian mission maintain their courteous, diplomatic manner, lesser members of the delegation are outspoken, saying the decision would prolong indefinitely the perplexities and anxieties now facing the Italian government.

It appears to be the general feeling in Italian circles that Italy has reached the extreme limit of possible concessions and will stand on her present position. It is said Italy's position on her foreign policy will be consolidated by the coming elections and that Parliament has resolved to sustain the government along the lines of Foreign Minister Tittoni's proposed settlement.

The French newspapers generally concur in the Italian point of view, expressing surprise at the American attitude.

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHIRIDEN

Let the world that owes a debt to genius take off its hat to its knees. Let a faithful friend—and a George IV.—arise from his ashes, and, paler than the lining of his marble tomb, bend before bruised genius. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, what tears and thanks we owe to thee!

The author of the "School for Scandal," the witliest comedy in the English language; the author of "The Rivals," of "The Duenna," of "The Critic," etc., Richard Brinsley Sheridan, poet, dramatist, orator and statesman, was born in Dublin, Ireland, on October 30th, 1751. Amidst the efficient sons of that brilliant, that blinding, literary era, the era of Goldsmith, Fielding, Garrick, Fanny, Scott, Byron, Burke, Fox, there were giants in the earth in those days—the name of Sheridan glitters, eloquence that lingers among great utterances that "dart fire into men." At school at Harrow, young Sheridan was a favorite. That airy, sparkling face was to make friends all through life, destined to love with almost fatal passions; that bubbling wit that tossed off great comedies; that scorching eloquence that held a House of Commons of noted debaters and men of genius enthralled for five hours at a time, was to end in poverty and well-nigh disgrace, forsaken by a Prince whom his pleadings before the House had lifted over extremely rough places and threatened public censure.

In 1770, in Bath whether the family of the Sheridans had removed, Sheridan met the beautiful Miss Linley, whose portrait by Gainsborough hangs today at Knole, Kent. To protect the beautiful singer from thronging suitors, some of these reckless libertines, to have her, ah, there was no half way measure with men of the eighteenth century!—Sheridan romantically escorted Miss Linley to a nursery in France (for papa did not favor the suit of a man who had only his genius for a bankbook). On the way to the Continent, the young lovers were married. Sheridan returned to Bath, to fight a duel over her, with the libertine Matthews whose ill-fated address to Miss Linley she had confided to Sheridan. Those were the big baying days of deep-souled men, prize hounds in the blue ribbon contests of life, men of duels, and deep play, and deep bumpers, and deep passions—men of genius, however. The father of the "beautiful Miss Linley" was at last won over, and Sheridan and his youthful bride took a house in London. Relying on his wife, Sheridan furnished the household grandly, and entertained like the fashionable world. "The Rivals" was produced in 1775. It took that place on the stage which it has never lost. There followed "St. Patrick's Day," "The Critic," "The Duenna," and now Sheridan became part owner, with Garrick of Drury Lane Theatre.

Comedy after comedy followed from his sparkling pen. The famous "School for Scandal" was produced in 1777. It immediately established Sheridan's fame. In the dreadful years that were to follow, the generous Byron pronounced, thus, upon his friend "Brinsley": "He has written the best comedy; the best opera, the best farce; the best address (Monologue on Garrick) and, to crown all, delivered the best oration (the famous Begum speech in conceited or heard in this country)." When Sheridan heard this next day through his friends he burst into tears. "Strange fate," says Thomas Moore, "the stage that was to be his glory and his ruin, the property which made his master, was exactly of the treacherous kind which not only deceives a man himself, but enables him to deceive others; and thus combined all that person of Sheridan's carelessness and ambition had most to dread. An uncertain income, by evading calculation gave an excuse for improvidence, amidst the intoxication of as deep and thick draughts of fame as ever a young author quaffed. Scarcely had the zest of this excitement worn off, when he became the companion and friend of nobles and princes. Sheridan entered Parliament in 1780. Here his brilliance glittered in impassioned debate. In the notorious banquet at Carlton House where the Prince of Wales was host, Sheridan was a sparkling figure. He was the friend of the Prince, "The first Gentleman in Europe," who lifted a toast as none of the others has done before or since, and whose outrageous profligacy and extravagance overflowed into the days of the Regency when the insanity of the king, George III, made the Regency obligatory for the nation.

There followed the fearful decline, debts, debts and more debts for Sheridan to pay—which could not be paid, and he was imprisoned in a sponging house for debt. Theatre and Parliament closed to him—most horrible of all; health failing; his young wife's death, from consumption; debts, debts, petty borrowings from the few friends left in his adversity.

THE OFFICIAL A. E. F. COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

October 30, morning (No. 473)—North of Verdun our troops have occupied Aincerville, and have established their lines just north of the village. Lively artillery fighting occurred during the night at various points along the front.

In the Woëvre our patrols successfully engaged hostile detachments and captured prisoners.

October 30, evening (No. 474)—On the Verdun front the day was marked by heavy artillery fire east of the Meuse. An enemy raid on our lines east of Beaumont was repulsed.

In the Woëvre our patrols were again active and brought in prisoners.

Our pursuit squadrons operating on the front of the 1st Army shot down 21 enemy airplanes and two observation balloons. Two of our machines are missing.

(Continued from First Two Columns)

thize with his activities as a labor leader, feel sorry for him because he has been shamefully abused.

Does Cliff Wilson repent of his shameful conduct toward a dying man. He feels only a desire to inflict a further injury upon Lavit. Not daring to reply directly to Lavit's burning, contemptuous and continued accusations Cliff Wilson stands by while a nameless signature, "The Republican Town Committee," asks "Who is Sam Lavit?" and reproduces from The Times, the facts and the photographs of the I. W. W. due card, without however:

Reproducing from columns of The Times the statement which proved that the name of Lavit was forged to the I. W. W. book, and that hence the accusation that he was a member of the order must be deemed untrue.

Somewhere in politics there may be a case of brutal slander against a dying man more cold blooded, more unscrupulous and more relentless than this, but such a case is yet to be heard of.

Lavit goes about upon the business of the American Labor party, mostly alone. He is contented in what he says about Cliff Wilson by most of those who hear him.

Thousands, when he is done speaking, hold up their hands for Vincent. Two or three hold up their hands for Cliff Wilson.

Those who do hold up their hands for Cliff act like men ashamed.

When Cliff Wilson meets Sam Lavit in that Beyond to which all men pass, Cliff Wilson will have some explaining to do.

MOVIES AND BASEBALL

SUNDAY MOVIES and baseball are a fixture in Bridgeport, in Connecticut and in the world. A better appreciation of the conditions of modern industrial life has brought clergymen, manufacturers, workers and lawmakers to the sound conclusion that innocent recreation makes people better and the Sabbath better.

The modern definition of worship includes not alone the deeper and holier duties of religious devotion, but all things innocently and usefully done by which men are made better and happier.

The change from the old time Sabbath, when all forms of recreation were forbidden has come slowly in New England, but come to stay. The change is not the product of any one man's opinion. It proceeds from a conviction that has arisen slowly in the minds of the multitude. The change has not come to one community, but to all.

Mr. Vincent, who in so short a time will be the mayor of Bridgeport, touched upon the matter of Sunday recreation, in his remarks to the Seventh District voters last night, saying that he will favor Sunday pictures and Sunday baseball as excellent and useful means, after divine worship, for making the Sabbath the happiest and best day of the week.

"DAMN A LIAR"

WALTER B. LASHAR, George W. Eames and W. E. Sealey, were appointed a commission to investigate traffic conditions in Bridgeport.

On June 3, 1919, they reported to the Common Council, that the trolley service was abominable, that the trolley cars ought to run on a three and five minute headway, that six cent fares were a futility, that more safety cars should be used, that five cent fares should be charged.

Nothing the mind of man could imagine could be more opposed to the zone system—to the six, eight, ten and twelve cent fare system for Bridgeport—than the recommendations of this Lashar report.

The Lashar report did not confine itself to recommendations, but instructed the city government how to proceed to get the five cent fare.

The city government buried the Lashar report seven months ago, and it is buried now.

Despite this evidence unalterably conclusive as to what the truth is, the Republican Town Committee, has the effrontery to say that the zone system is backed by Charles G. Sanford and Walter B. Lashar.

The Times doesn't know what system Mr. Sanford backs, but it does know that Walter Lashar backs the five cent fare for Bridgeport and opposes the six, eight, ten and twelve cent fare for Bridgeport.

The Times also knows that the city government has side tracked the five cent fare for Bridgeport, and greased the tracks for the six, eight, ten and twelve cent fare for Bridgeport.

Lashar concludes his statement with a single interesting line. He says:

"You can lock your door against a thief, but damn a liar."

LOOKING BACK 50 YEARS

(From The Farmer, Thursday, October 30, 1869)

The bill board Corner of Main and State street has been set back off the sidewalk.

The funeral of Elder Heman Bangs, will be attended at the First Methodist church in New Haven, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Our lady readers should not fail to read the advertisement of Messrs. Birdsey and Morgan, the dry goods men. They have a large stock of all the latest styles of goods and invite the public to examine them.

The faculty of Trinity college having forbidden the use of the football, the freshmen of that institution had a solemn funeral ceremony Monday night, buried a ball, and indulged in orations, poems and dismal songs over the sepulchre.